AMUSEMENTS.

DIRE'S OPERA-HOUSE, S. N. PIKE Proprietor; C. T. Shith, Stage Manager; J. V. Hendent, Treasuror. ON MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, October 22, 23 and 24, will be present-ed the amusing Fairy Extravagana of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;

THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
On, The Island of Tranquil Deliuits.
Don Leader, Miss Susan Deniu: Blousabella, Miss
M. Buddiffs: The Infante Furibond, Mr. Hale:
Marquis of Anysides, Mr. Langan; (count Palaya Torquenora, Mr. Sheridan; Don Meustache,
Mr. Raddiffe; Winki, Mr. Ivers; Saudo, Mr.
Jackson; The Pairy Gentilla, Miss A. Raddiffe.
A. Grand Carnival will be introduced for the purone of specenting the chaste and elegant performinces of the

SIEGRIST AND ZANFRETTA TROUPS. Dances by the Zanfretta Troupe and Gale Sisters. Wonderful Tight-rope Exercises,

NATIONAL THEATE .- JOHN BATES, Manager; J. G. HANLEY, Stage Manager, BENEFIT OF MR. J. COLLINS.

THIS EVENING, October 22, will be pres THE COLLEEN BAWN; On, THE BAIDS OF GARRYOWEN, Myles Na Coppsien (Myles of the Poines), Mr. J.
Colities.

Licidental to the play, Mr. Collins will sing the
following popular ballade: "I'd Mourn the Hopes
that Leave Ma," "Cruiskeen Lawn," "Boys of Kilkenny," Miss Virginia Howard will sing "The
Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow,"

The National Rotel, adjoining the Theater, is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be obtained by day or week, and meals furnished at all hours.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

MONDAY, October 22, TUESDAY, October 23, and WEDNESDAY, October 21, Three nights longer, and positively the last, of THIODON'S WORLD-RENOWNED MU-SEUM OF ARTS.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES. Engagement of MADAME SIEMINSKI,

The celebrated Flute-player and Vocalist, who will, during each evening, charm the audience with her vocal and instrumental performance, in addition to the Exhibition of Arts.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents, Evenings—Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Afternoon Performances—Tuesday and Wednes-day afternoons at 5 o'clock; open at 2½ o'clock; on which occasion all children will be admitted for

PALACE GAR DRN-VINE-ST., BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth. New Attractions
every evening.—First week of the engagement of
the celebrated FRANK DONALDSON AND FAMLLY, who will give a variety of povel and interesting performances every night. Miss LLZIE DONALDSON will perform her astonishing feats on the
Slack-wire-balancing, etc.—in connection with the
full troupe of performers, who will give a variety of
entertainments during the evening.—Plays, Bancing, Singing, etc. Doors open at 7; performance to
commence at 8. Admission only 16 cents; reserved
sents 15 cents. Go every body.

M. PALMER & CO., Proprieters.

CASINO.— (Opposite Pike's Opera-house.)

Four Splendid Billiard-tables! With PHELAN'S LAST PATENT CUSHIONS, A this excellent Saloon, Duffner's great ORCHES TEION will perform every evening. Admission

MUSICAL.

ALUABLE MUSICAL WORKS, -THE Musical Mirror, by S. B. Phipps -designed for ls and classes. scape's Fifty Lessons for the Voice—handsome and. bound, Homberg's Instructor for Violoncelle, Lablache's Singing Method. Curtiss's Guttar Instructor.

JOHN CHURCH, JR., Importer of Music and Instruments, 66 West Fourth-st.

COLD MEDAL PIANOS—THE BEST IN

A MERICIA—Stock & Grupe's (of
New York) goverful toned double
grand-action Concert Planos, prosounced by Lists, Thalberg andother
(reca artists the best in existence,
We will sell lower for cash than any other dealer in
the city. Planos and Meiodeous funed and repaired
theroughly. Planos to let at from \$8 to \$15 per quartee. Musical instruments selling at half-prices. Do
not buy or rout a Plano until you have called and examined the above.

BRITTING & BRO., Sole Agents,
Plano Dealers and flakers,
fet?

BO. 227 W. Fifth-street. near Plum.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CON-CERN.—Notice is hereby given, that there are pending before the City Council of the City of Cincinnal, the following ordinances, to wit: To cetallish the grade of Allantius-alley, from Charwater, street to Central-avenue. lear water-street to Central evenue. To regrade and have, with bowleds show. It Homodene alloy, from Flum-street to Central evenue. To regrade and have, with bowleds shope. Carven-sley, from Eighth-street to Righth-street. To grade and have, with brick, the unpayed side-valks of Clark-street, from John-street to Cutter-street.

treet. To grade and pave, with brick, the unpaved side-walks on Third-street, from Butler-street to the To grade Dayton-alley, from Freeman-street to To grade Dayton-alley, from Freeman-street to Yestern-avenne. of the law, said Ordinances were

of the same.

The law requires all claims for damages, that may accrue from said improvement, to be fied in writing with the City Clerk, setting forth the amount of damages claimed, within two weeks after the expiration of the time required for the publication of such notice, when the same will be taken up for such notice, when the same will be final action. SAM. L. COEWINE, City Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

SEALFD PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-SCRIVED at the office of the Board of City Improve-ments, until nine o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Octo-bor 26, 186, for extending the north-oast stone abut-ment of the Findlay-street Bridge about sixty feet north. acrth.

Each bid in be accompanied by two sureties. Bidders to use the printed forms, as no other will be re-

By order of the Board. CHABLES BALLANCE, Clerk, SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Board of City Improvements, until 9 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY,
October 23, 1886, for furnishing and delivering on
East Front-street, 1,000 perch of broken stone, acocciling to the specimens on file in the office of the
Board of City Improvements.
Each lad to be accompanied by two surveies. Bidders to use the printed forms, as no others will be
received. By order of the Board.
OCLS-tt. CHAS, BALLANCE, Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RESCHIVED at the Office of the Board of City Improvements, until nine o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY,
betcher 30, 1860, for building a brick sewer of two
feet interior diameter, from the fourtenin on Washington Square, north on Pleasant-street to Fourteenth street, and west on Fourteenth-street to
Elm-street according to plans and specifications to
be seen at the office of the City Clerk.
Each bid to be accompanied by two sureties, Bidders to use the printed forms, as no other will be
received. By order of the Board.
CC20-tt CHAS. BALLANCE, Clerk.

H. P. BLIAS'S NEW WHOLESALE WATCH AND JEWELRY HOUSE!

No. 16 West Fourth-st., WHERE CAN BE HAD EVERY ART-IULE apportaining to the business, at a much less price, for CAHI, than has over before been offered in this market.

GIVE US A CALL

AND SEE FOR Y JURSELVES. D. MCKENZIE GENTLEMEN'S CUSTOM-MADE Boot and Shoe Store

No. 10 West Sixth-street, Between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, No. 6 West Fourth-street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO
A their large assortions of Watches, Jewalry,
Eliverware and Diamonds.

ALSO—4 fine assortions of Plated Ton Lets and
Cutlery and Opera-glasses.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has a new volume in press called *Songs in Many Keys*. The longest piece is the hallad of *Agnes*, founded on a true story of New England romance. Do Yolf WANT A SERVANT OF ANY (I costs but a triffe, and you will soon have your want supplied.

DVEREITED WIND STREET ADVENT Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1860

Uress.

PRICE ONE CENT

RAILWAY MATTERS.

VOL. IV. NO. 60.

TRAINS DEPART. Livris Miani-(7 minutes faster than City time, 7:30 A. M., 10 A. M., and 11 P. M. Golumbus Ac-commodation, 4 P. M. Kenia Accommodation, 8 P. M.

ODICINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAFFON—[7 minutes faster than City time, 16 A. M., 7130 A. M., 2430 P. M. and 6 P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, 9830 A. M. and 3150 P. M.

OHIO AND DIRECTION—[10] minutes slower than City time, 1425 A. M., and 5135 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 2 P. M.

Heriasayotts and Citytherary Short-Lars—[12] minutes slower than Oily time, 35:40 A. M., 11:50 A. M., and 6 P. M.

Hamilton slower than City time, 35:40 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 6 P. M. A. M. and 6 F. M.

Marietta and Chrishatt-[1 minutes faster than
Ony time, 6:15 A. M. and 3:36 P. M.

COVERGYON AND LEXIMOTON-[City time,] 5:45 A.

M. and 3:25 P. M.

CINCINAATI, RICHROND AND INDIANAPOLIS-6 A.

M., 2:36 F. M., 6 P. M.

CINCINAATI AND LOGAMPPORY-From Sixth-atreet
Depot-6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE. Livele Miami-3:50 A. M., S A. M., 11:04 A. M. Ed 4:40 P. M., Chio and Minding pro-7:30 A. M., 12:28 P. M. Circinnati, Harilton and Datton-7:45 A. M., 11:05 A. M., 2:10 P. M., 5:30 P.M., 7:12 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. (Province of the Control of the Co INDIANAPOLIS AM CINCIRNATI-10:15 A. M.,
MARIETTA AND CHECKHATI-10:39 A. M. and
\$1,13 P.M. 5.13 P.M., Cavinoron and Lexinovon-10:35 A. M. and 4:59 P. M. Oingunsay, Richnond and Indianapolis-7:45 A. M.: 2:19 P. M., 5:50 P. M. Cincipayi and Loganicon-From Sixth-street Depot-7:45 A. M. and 7:12 P. M.

VARIETIES.

There are now ninety well-organized cavalry companies in Virginia. Apples are selling in Mobile, Ala., from

In one week of September, in London forty persons mysteriously disappeared, and have never since been seen or heard of.

William Cubit, M. P., and alderman and fish-monger, has been elected Mayor of Lon-don for the ensuing year.

Prince Napoleon, while in Ireland, visited Ballinasioe, and, at last accounts, was heard of at Cork.

The Earl of Derby, it is stated on good medical authority, has passed through his late dangerous illness, and is fast recovering. Alexander Dumas has already sent in his resignation of the office of Director of the Royal Museum at Naples.

Chevalier Wykoff, the once famous caralier servente of Fanny Ellsler, is in London, preparing, it is said, book No. 2.

All the prisoners in Batesville (Arkansas) jail, on Friday night, broke out and escaped, from assistance rendered outside.

To a generous nature, the sincere grati-tude of one true heart overpays him for the ingratitude of twenty.

Walter Savage Lander has occupied him-self for a long time past in putting his com-plete writings in fitting order for the press. Thackeray's last "Roundabout Paper" chronicles his boyish life at school in a rein of free and easy talk, very readable and

Coventry Patmore's new poem will appear first in America, the popularity of his "Angel in the House" warranting him to give it to the reading world from this side of the Atlantic.

Wm. Blue, arrested recently in Lafayette, Ind., for counterfeiting, and ludged in jail, has nearly succeeded in starving himself, and declares he will so die.

An incendiary burned down the Jacksonville (Ala.) court-house, a few days since, and the archives of the court were destroyed. The Canada journals are disputing over

the identity of the girl who is said to have received the only kiss bestowed by the Prince of Wales throughout his tour. Thomas Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., was arrested at Wheatland, the other day charged with an infamous outrage upon his

wife's niece, in May last. Last week three free negroes were ar-rested in New Orleans, for being in the State. They were cast-away sailors, rescued from the wreck of a Boston brig.

A poor, feeble old woman went to the New Haven (Conn.) Police Court, on Wednesday, to try to get the release of her son, who is up for six months for assaulting her.

Mr. and Mrs. Prowning, with their son, have been spending the summer months at Sienna. Letters from that point report them in excellent health.

Tennysen has lately returned to his home in the Isle of Wight. The rumor in the London papers of his intention to come to America is without his sanction.

They had a great squirrel hunt in North Stratford, N. H., last week, which brought in game numbering 21,125. The winning party brought in 11,180.

At Rockville, Conn., one night last week, the Wide-awakes paraded in oblique lines, bearing one of their members in procession on a rail. The value of slaves who have escaped from

the counties of Bourbon and Fayette, Ky., within the last month, is estimated by an exchange paper at \$15,000. The Treasurer of the State of Georgia has eccived the sum of \$38,000 from the Treas-

urer of the State-road, from the earnings of the road for the month of October, A man, calling himself "Professor" Barnes, a lecturer on phrenology, was arrested re-cently, in Cleveland, in this State, for coun-terfeiting.

The latest sensation in Europe is the old story here, that the real son of Queen Hortense died in this country, and the Emperor of the French is a humbug.

The clothes of a little girl in Providence, R. I., took fire recently from a bonfire kindled by some children, and she was so badly burned that she died.

Recently, a collier of Gravois Mines, Mo., fell from his buggy, fracturing his skuil; after which he became insane and committed sui-

Panama hats, so called because they were first brought to this country from Panama, are now exported from the whole South American coast.

It is said to be the design of the present Administration to recognize the Supreme Ceurt of the United States, so as to insure its control by the South.

At the Indiana State Fair last week, was exhibited a fine-toned piano, made entirely without aid from others, by a man blind from A character in Mrs. Hents's story of Love After Marriage, says: If a man is not ugly enough to frighten his horse, he is handsome enough for a husband. But how about a lover.

A boy named West, living in Swansey, N.

Y., picked up a piece of cigar, and, putting it in a pipe, smoked it. As a consequence, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few

Dickens offers Tavistock House, his town residence, for sale, and will go down into the country to live. His charming place, Gad's Hill, in Kent, attracts him from London.

Absurd Misrepresentations and Abuse of America by an English Cockney Trav-eler-"Hon." Grantley Berkeley's Reintion of his "Experiences" in the United

States.

"Hom." Grantley Berkeley recently delivered a lecture at Glasgow, and a part of what he said we take from the London Neve of the 6th, received by the Arabis. He stated that he was not struck with admiration at the buildings, and only asw one large street—Broadway—but which did not surpuse in appearance Piccadilly in London. He saw no magnificent buildings, but a number of most gigantic hotels. There was one custom in America which could not be too much condemned, and that was the terrible custom of spitting. Why the Americans condescended to so filthy a habit, and made such pig-styes of their places of resort, he could not tell. Why, the ladies' dresses in railway carriages in America were free feet high in tobacce juice. [Laughter.] He related of one lady who had newly furnished her house, and who, being aware of the habit house, and who, being aware of the habit spitting by the gentlemen, had taken care have spitting-dishes placed over her caret. There was one great shot in that lineaughter |-- coming one evening she knew, when he was in the room she kept pushing about with her pretty little foot, the spittoon, that he might not spit on the car-pet. He looked, as he (Mr. Berkeley) thought, at her foot with admiration, when at last he

at her foot with admiration, when at last he said, "If you don't take away that dish, I will spit in it." [Laughter.] Which was the very thing the lady wanted.

He (Mr. Berkeley) found in New York that the statements of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were utterly in error. Instead of holding up America as a place for us to copy, as regarded its political state, it was in the greatest state of political confusion and tyranny that had ever come before him, and he ought to be able to judge of the political state of a country, having represented in Parliament the western division of Gloucestershire for twenty years. He had learned something of twenty years. He had learned something of coercion in this country, but he had never witnessed such frightful coercion as he had seen in the United States. He described the kind of influence that was there exercised by the lowest classes in controlling the political elections. He granted that oppression might be harsh in this country, but it was nothing to the oppression of the mob in America. The ballot there was a curse to

America, instead of a boon, and gave no free-dom to the exercise of the franchise. What could be more serious than the fact that the classes in America possessing wealth, the upper classes of aristocracy, held them-selves aloof in dignified silence during these elections, because they knew they were over-whelmed by the masses? Messrs. Cobden and Bright knew they were not telling the truth when they held up the American in-stitutions as an example for us. Mr. Berke-ley then referred to the reverence which the

ley then referred to the reverence which the Yankees exhibit toward titled rank, regarding him as a great gentleman who is born to a title, even though he does not possess wealth. No person traveling in America was considered respectable unless he was accompanied by a "man in black," to introduce him to the people among whom he came.

Mr. Berkeley then described his journey to Philadelphia, where twenty-four men were raiting his arrival on the railway platform—the news of his visit to the place having preceded him—his journey across the Allegheny Mountains, and his arrival at the city of St. Louis. He found the whole country was watching him, because his arrival and purpose in America had been heralded by the newspapers. When he reached St. Louis he found he had not sufficient funds for his requirements, and he encountered a Scotch gentleman whom he had never seen before, gentleman whom he had never seen before, and who gave him authority to draw upon his credit wherever he traveled in the States, refusing to accept as security even his (Mr. Berkeley's) signature, but merely telling him to settle with him when he got home. He then described his journey to Kansas City, and his joining in that part of the country other sportsmen on a buffalo hunting excursion. sion. During the second day of their trav-eling he kept a sharp look-out, expecting to see some of those mighty animals in their own lair. On a sudden one of the company own lair. On a sudden one of the company pulled up, and they soon came upon a number of bisons who appeared upon an eminence, in magnificent relief against the clear blue sky. He should never forget the grandeur of the scene as he came up with eleven of those animals. He was very lucky that day, having killed one of them. Mr. Berkeley described briefly the scenes and character of the sport he enjoyed while hunting the bisons on the prairies, and concluded his lecture amid much applause.

Picturesque Bescription of a Prairie Corn

It is fashionable, says Benjamin F. Taylor, of the Chicago Journal, to write of the monotony of the prairies; to applaud them to the echo, and then say "but." But we have observed that those who watch them longest observed that those who watch them longest love and admire them most. They change like clouds in heaven, as the dawning year comes on; the tattered look of early spring, the touch of April, and the tints of May; June, with its page of floral beauty; July and August, each with some thing new. September's gold, October's rich, true auburn, and the glory that November gives; there is no monotony in such magic phases of the prairie's disk, from new to full, till latest fall's eclipse.

latest fall's eclipse.

Clothe them with corn, and there is noth-Clothe them with corn, and there is nothing grander. In a day's ride over the broad sweeps of Egyptian plains, we saw great armies, with silken plume and tassel, uniformed in green they stood, rank after rank, as far as we could see. For nine miles had we been flying along the lengthened line, and to the wind, if not to us, ten thousand glittering blades were waved in grand salute. Most glorious guard for Ceres's golden court is Indian corn; most beautiful in the tender blade, and graceful in the full and ripened ear. What would old Joel Barlow, who sang the sweets of "Hasty Pudding," say to such a scene as we beheld that day? There indeed it is, that—

""Like a column of Coginthian moid,

"Like a column of Cominina moid, The stalk struts upward and the leaves unfold; The busby branches all the ridges fill. Entwine their arms, and kiss from hill to hill." Entwine their arms, and kiss from hill to hill."

Like armies deploying on a plain, the cornfields seemed, as we dashed swiftly by; now closing up at the word of some "voice we could not hear." and now wheeling by sections, and marching swiftly and silently away. We met detachments 100,000 strong, hastening to the rendezvous; we saw them afar off, moving by companies along the skyline, parallel with the rushing train; they approached us by regiments, they opened upon us by platoons. Well-officered were they all, for the field was full of kernels. They rose upon us, as if from ambush, as we came; they shortened like the morning shadows, as we went. They were the standing armies of Egypt; let them conqer forever. Egypt; let them conger forever.

GARCIA, THE FAMOUR SPANISH GAMBLER.

A Paris letter-writer says: Garcia, the Spanish gambler, who has wor uch large sums from the Gyrman "helis," such large sums from the Garman "hells," has recently won (in addition to his old winnings of \$300,000) at Hambourg, where he has been gambling, \$60,000 the first day he played, when he broke the bank; \$62,000 the second day; he lost \$70,000 the third day; he won \$60,000 the fourth day; we have no news of him since then; the shares of the bank have fallen twenty per cent.

A Negro Shave Burned at the Stars.—A negro slave, who had violated the person of a planter's wife, was recently arrested in Turkogee County, Ga., and a large number of the citizens, perhaps 150, met, tried, and sentenced him, and before the sun set, he was burned to ashes.

Dailn

fession. He was born at Knutsford, Cheshire, in 1788, and was graduated at the University of Edinburg in 1811. In 1812 he traveled extensively in Spain and Portugal, with the object of gaining experience in the military hospituls of the British Army, then in the Peninsula. He proceeded up the Tagus as far as Santarem, and, as the capture of Badujos had recently taken place, he found the convent crowded with over 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers, and he records the noble character of the great Duke, as exhibited in the active superintendence and particular character of the great Dake, as exhibited in the active superintendence and particular attention he gave to these hospitals, render-ing his career of glory one, also, of humanity. He afterward visited Abrantes (another of the chief hospital stations of the army), to-gether with the two or three smaller hospitals of Niza and other places on the respirate at Niza, and other places on the .rontier of

"From thence," he afterward wrote, "a

"From thence," he afterward wrote, "a stormy passage of a week brought me to Gibraltar; two days of this time our vessel was in the Bay of Cadiz, and each morning and evening I listened to the heavy sound of the shells, which the French mortars were throwing into the city from a distance of more than three miles. It was their last effort as a besieging army information of the shells, which the French mortars were throwing into the city from a distance of more than three miles. It was their last effort as a besieging army, information of the battle of Salamanca had just reached them, and but a few days elapsed before they made their final retreat from the south of Spain." From here Sir Henry went to Sicily, and thence proceeded on a tour through Greece, of which, in 1815, he published an admirable account, under the title of Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thesasly, Macedonia, &c. While in the dominions of the terrible vizier, Ali Pasha, he became very intimate with that extraordinary man—"the man of war and woes," whom Byron so vividly describes in Childe Harold. On learning of his arrival, Ali sentan escort with two beautiful white horses superbly caparisoned, and conducted by women and richly attired Albanian soldiers to convey him to his palaceseraglio. The vizier earneatly and persistently begged Sir Henry to remain at the capital, Joannina, as his physician, even if but for a single year, and with oriental magnificence, offered him any reward he could ask for his services.

Sir Henry diagnosed the Vizier's maladies, and prescribed for his relief, but for reasons highly honorable to his character as a friend of liberty firmly refused all his offers, upon which Ali remarked that he cared so little about the immense offers made him. During his residence at Joannina, he was much occupied in a medical capacity, both among the Turkish and Greek families of the city, and among his patients was Yusuf Aga, the old Moor of Tepeleni, who was then suffering from a violent attack of pleurisy. Returning, however, to his native country, Sir Henry established himself in London. In 1853 he was raised to the dignity of Baronet. His principal professional works are Medical Notes and Reflections, (which have been reprinted in the United States) and Chapters on Mental Physiology, both of which are characterized by great learning, originality and independence. In 1834 Sir Henry was married

A recent writer on the Alps says: "The brown crags seemed to look at me with a kind of friendly recognition; and, with a kind of friendly recognition; and, with a surer and firmer feeling than I possessed on ascending, I swung myself from crag to crag, with a velocity which surprised my-self. The thought of the possible loss of my ax at the summit was here revived; for, without it, I dared not take another step on an ice edge before me. My first care was to auchor it firmly in the snow, so as to enable of my body. In some places, however, the anchor had but a loose hold, the 'cornice,' to which I have already referred, became granular, and the handle of the ax went through it up to the head; still, however, through it up to the head; still, however, remaining loose. Some amount of trust had

remaining loose. Some amount of trust had thus to be withdrawn from the staff, and placed in the limbs.

"A curious mixture of carelessuess and "A curious mixture of carelessness and anxiety sometimes fills the mind on such occasions. I often caught myself bunming a verse of a frivolous song, but this was mechanical, and the substratum of a man's feelings under such circumstances is real earnestness. The precipice to my left was a continual preacher of caution, and the slope to my right was hardly less impressive. I looked down the former but rarely, and sometimes descended for a considerable time without looking beyond my own footsteps. The power of a thought was illustrated on one of these occasions. I had descended with extreme slowness and caution for some time, when, looking over the edge of the with extreme slowness and caution for some time, when, looking over the edge of the cornice, I saw a row of pointed rocks at some distance below me. These I felt must receive me if I slipped over, and I thought how before reaching them I might so break my fall as to arrive at them unkilled.

This thought enabled me to double my speed, and as long as the spiky barrier ran parallel to my track I held my staff in one hand, and contented myself with a slight pressure upon it.

mand, and contented myself with a slight pressure upon it.
"I came at length to a place where the edge was solid ice, which rose to the level of the cornice, the latter appearing as if merely stuck against it. A groove ran between the ice and snow, and along this groove I marched until the cornice became unsafe, marched until the cornice became unsafe, and I had to betake myself to the ice. The place was really perilous; but, encouraging myself by the reflection that it would not last long, I carefully and deliberately hewed steps, causing them to dip a little inward, so as to afford a purchase for the heel of my boot, never forsaking one till the next was ready, and never wielding my hatches until my balance was secured. I was soon at the bottom of the Kamm, fairly out of danger."

APPOINTMENT OF NEGROES TO GOVERNMENTAL APPOINTMENT OF NEGROES TO GOVERNMENT ALL POSITIONS.—The British Government appear to be determined to carry into practice the principles of equality set forth in the famous act of emanipation. It is only very lately, however, that English society in the West. Indies has consented to abandon its prejudice against color, and to recognize the mulatto or the black as a social as well as no latto or the black as a social as well as po-litical equal. Even yet, in the older Colo-nies like Barbadoes, there is a broad line of demarcation between the pure Saxon and the West Indian, who is ever so lightly touched

West Indian, who is ever so lightly touched with the mark of African descent, and it would seem to be the policy and desire of the home authorities to remove altogether a feeling so prejudicial to West Indian interests. Thus, lately, the Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, was made a companion of the bath, and more recently, Mr. Samuel Cockburn, another gentleman of color, and a Crevle of the Island of Greinda, has been appointed Administrator of the Government of Montserrat. No loyal subject of the Queen can serrat. No loyal subject of the Queen can refuse to recognize as a social equal any one whom she, as the fountain of honor, chooses to appoint to high places in her

PHOTOGRAPH OF A SOUTHERNER.-Bayard PHOTOGRAPH OF A SOUTHERNER.—Bayard Taylor characterizes the Southerner as either rarely refined—a little exacting, perhaps—or hold, swaggering and profane. His accent always shows that he plays with young darkies when he was a boy; he says who and ther, and mass or mass, for master. But of either class he is frank and companionable, and will fight and be reconciled ten times, while a New Englander is working up a life-long cumity.

Queen Victoria's Physician Sketch of Sir Henry Holland.

Sir Henry Holland, physician in ordinary to Her Majesty, the Queen, and who is at present traveling in the suite of Lord Renrew, says the New York World, is a gentleman of great eminence in the medical profession. He was born at Knutsford, Cheshire, in 1788 and was craduated at the University. don Photographie News:

A most interesting application of some very elaborate and abstruse researches in physical optics has recently been made by M. Gassiot. It has long been a desideratum to obtain a source of light without heat. Irrespective of the great advantages of such a discovery to the photographer, its value would be almost inestimable in many other beauches of seigner. The greateners for branches of science. The surgeon, for in-stance, has hitherto been compelled to perform many operations—upon which the health, perhaps the life, of his patient depends—almost in the dark; while the saving of life which would necessarily follow the introduction of such a safe means of illustrations. mination in our coal mines, would be incalculable. M. Gassiot has, we fancy, at last succeeded in solving the problem, and that by an application of some of the most recondite and, to the mere utilitarian, apparently useless, investigations ever commenced by scientific man. It has long been known that under certain circumstances, the electric dis-charge from a voltaic battery can be made charge from a voltaic battery can be made to traverse short distances across air in the form of an intensely luminous, but at the same time, intensely hot spark. If this dis-charge is made to pass through a glass tube by means of platicum wires scaled into the extremities—the air having previously been exhausted from it by means of an air-pump— the discharge assumes an entirely differenthe discharge assumes an entirely different

aspect.

Instead of appearing in the form of disconnected sparks, the electric fluid traverses
it like a continuous stream of nebulous
light, filling the tube with a beautiful phosphorescent glow, while the heat almost dis-appears; on this account it was until very ecently considered that a vacuum co ducted electricity. Recent researches have, however, shown that a vacuum really is a non-conductor to the passage of this electric fluid; and that the phenomenon of conduction apparent in the "vacuum tube," was really due to the great conducting power possessed by a highly rarified gas. As soon as this was known, it became a matter of great interest to philosophers to ascertain the various effects which would be produced by having the tube filled with different sorts

by having the tube filled with different sorts of gases, and also what difference was caused by alterations in the size or shape of the vacuum tubes employed.

Among these experimentalists, M. Gassiot occupied one of the first positions; and as an adaptation of some of his researches to the wants of every-day life, he has given to the world a ready and simple means of applying the electric discharge from the inthe world a ready and simple means of applying the electric discharge from the induation coil to the purposes of illumination. A carbonic and vacuum tube, (that is, a tube filled with carbonic acid, which is then exhausted from it by means of an air-pump, until there is only the most infinitessimal trace of gas remaining,) having an internal diameter of about one-sixteenth of an inch, is wound in the form of a flattened spiral; to the ends of the tubes are attached two wider tubes, into which platinum wires are sealed; they are inclosed in a wooden case.

sealed; they are inclosed in a wooden case, so as to permit only the spiral to be exposed. When a discharge from a Ruhmkorff's in-When a discharge from a Ruhmkorff's induction apparatus is passed through the vacuum tube, the spiral becomes intensely luminous, exhibiting a brilliant white light. M. Gassiot, who exhibited the instrument in action at a recent meeting of the Royal Society, caused the discharge to be passed through two miles of copper wire, showing that it would be applicable to illumination at a distance. The results were brilliant in the extreme, and we confidently predict that this beautiful contribution of abstract science to every day life will very shortly be one of to every day life will very shortly be one of the most useful and popular forms of the electric light.

CONNURIAL WARFARE - A New York Othello,-The Troy (N. Y.) Times, of lat

date, says: A young man named Edwin Rogers, for-merly of this city, is in trouble. He was married a little over a year ago, and went to New Jersey, but after a short time became so abusive to his wife that she left him, and reaccessed to his wife that she left him, and returned to this city, to live with her mother. Here he followed her, and succeeded in inducing her to go back with him to their home in Hudson City. Their life soon became unhappy again, however. He was jealous and ugly toward her, without resson. One night she was awakened by a smell of smoke, and found her husband sitting up, the bed-quilt burning in several places, and matches strewn all over it. As she areas he matches strewn all over it. As she arose, he exclaimed, "Oh, you devil! It seems I can not burn you, so I will strangle you to death;" whereat he tore down a curtain-cord, and tying it around her neck, made vigorous attempts to choke her. For this, Rogers has been indicted, and is in jail. His wife says his only excuse for this crime is, that as the were returning from a Sunday-school pic-nic she asked him to go to a ball.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THXAS-Four Men Hanged Without Cause,-The

Navarro (Texas) Express says: On Thursday morning, the 2d inst., four respectable citizens of this county, all members of our County Court, were hung in the public square of this town. Various are the conjectures as to the causes of this unfor-tunate affair. We presume, however, that it was owing to the fact that they were mem-bers of the County Court. In saying this, we must here enter our declaration that we know of no conduct of theirs which de-served such a severe penalty. It is thought that the presence of the Chief Justice could

have saved them from this fate. We know not which to admire the more, the beautiful justice prevalent in Texas, or the editorial comments of the Express. No doubt these victims were jurors, and after due reflection, we are forced to conclude that any man who would serve in that capacity ought to be put to death. We have often heard of a jury being hung; but this is the most practical instance of it within our recollection.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE AFRAID OF HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.—The Emperor of France has alway been, like a good many other men, afraid of his mother-in-law. Henever would allow Madame Montijo to live under the same roof with himself. The ladies strove and maneuvered, and doubtless wept and implored, but all in vain; and the world at Court appeared not to notice any thing, and Implored, but all in vain; and the world at Court appeared not to notice any thing, and talked the matter over quite vigorously. But alsa for the man who hopes to outgeneral the women; even fate takes side against him. Since the death of the Duchess of Alba, the Empress's health has become so miserable, and her spirits so depressed, that even Napoleen III relents, and the mother of his wife is installed in the Imperial home. Whereupon the gossipa of the circle, beneath their customary suits of solemn black, vickedly wink at each other, and comment upon the new version of the proverh, I homms propose, mats la femme dispose!

THE BLACK AND MULAYTO POPULATION OF THE UNION.—According to the census of 1860, 2,967,657 of the slaves of the United States were blacks, or of unmixed African descent, and 246,056 were mulattoes. The mulattoes of the United States are about one-eighth as numerous as the blacks—the free mulattoes are more than half the number of the free blacks, whilst the slave mulattoes are only about one-twelfth of the slave blacks, while nearly half of the colored in the non-slaveholding.

Particulars of the Battle of Cajuzzo-Ro-

Detailed accounts have been received from Naples and Caserta of the second day's fighting between the Garibaldians and the royal troops, which resulted in the former being driven out of Cajazzo back across the Volturno. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald writes of the battle on the

At one o'clock the fighting commenced, and for one whole hour the Garibaldians stood their ground without falling back a single step, although exposed to a murderous fire of grape, musketry and handgrenades—an old-fashioned projectile the Neapolitans seem partial to. At the expiration of the hour, Vacchier's men had not a carriage, and, he therefore, had the charge sounded. The order was gallantly obeyed. The Garibaldini rushed forward, but they were met by the Swiss and Bavariaus, who bore the onset without flinching. The carrange which then took place was frightful, and Vacchieri, seeing that the enemy's cavalry was trying to get in his rear, ordered a retreat, which was performed in tolerable order, but not without heavy loss from the Neapolitan guns. 19th ult.:

Neapolitan guns.

Having gained the town, however, he was met by a well-sustained fire from the inhabitants, who, snugly entreached in the houses, picked off the Garibaldians at barely a yard's picked off the Garibaldians at barely a yard's distance along the narrow streets which they had to pass. Besides which the Neapolitans were following close upon their rear. They attempted to throw up barricades to protect themselves from the Neapolitan grape, but a few round shot swept them away before they could be fairly said to be commenced, and the Neapolitans rushing in, a kand-to-hand conflict took place in the streets of the town, the native stiletto being the weapon chiefly made use of. made use of.

made use of.

At half-past three the Garibaldians disbanded, and some fled across country, where they were hacked to pieces by the peasants, or cut down wholesale by the cavalry. About 150 jumped into the river, and a portion succeeded in swimming across under a heavy musicetry fire. Of Vacchieri's column, according to reliable accounts before me, barely 100 mer returned to Santa Maria. me, barely 100 men returned to Santa Maria. The published account states that its loss was 400. This is wholly below the mark, but it is impossible to expect an accurate return under such circumstances from the correspondents in Garibald's camp. I have also reason to suppose that the force of the Neapolitans has been greatly overstated. A private letter before me states that they may have been 4,000, out not more, and four to one is heavy odds in action.

Prospects of the British Harvest-The Crops Still in Jeopardy-England in Want of All the Grain that Can be Shipped. The Mark Lane Express, received by the steamer Arabia, says:

The opening of the past week gave little prospect for the yet outstanding corn. Mon-day night's tempest has been followed by heavy rains, and there seems little hope that the remainder of the grain, if sound, will be in fair condition. Some quantity of wheat, even in the south and midland counties, remains to be carried, and the bulk of all grain is yet jeopardized in the north, though Scotland is better off. Ireland, too, is in great peril, with much to be gathered. The agricultural districts of that country show a decrease in the growth of the cereals this search of 1, 222 areas. crease in the growth of the cereals this sea-son of 15,223 acres, which, as this consists of spring corn, taken at six quarters per acre, makes 91,338 quarters deficiency, while the growth of potatoes is 28,510 acres less.

This consideration upon the diseased state of the crop, which extends over 1,171,837 acres, shows a heavy void to be filled up, supposing Great Britain supplied. As maize is the principal substitute, it is sad to hear that heavy rains in Southern Europe are be-ginning to threaten this important grais, which keeps continually advancing. With which keeps continually advancing. With such weather, the markets here could not fail to rise, the average of the week being about 3s. per qr. There has been an unusual demand for dry foreign red of low quality to help off our own damp new by mixture; and as our own stock of old is nearly used up, it seems doubtful whether we shall have enough old foreign to meet our necessities.

Throughout the continent very little is left, and much is wanted here, while America is quite exhausted, and the shipments ica is quite exhausted, and the shipments lately made are nearly all new, with condition of some not well reported. Priceathere have moderately given way, as they have in Spain and Italy and on the Danube, but there has been some reaction at Odessa, as well as in Northern Germany, the Baltic, Holland, Belgium and France. It may be well, in our estimation of the possible shipments of the United States, to remember that for the last fourteen years the largest shipments thence were in 1846 and 1847, when, with an accumulation of old corn, they reached to 17,157,050 bushels of wheat and 3,136,245 barrels of flour, equal to ica is quite exhausted, and the ship and 3,136,245 barrels of flour, equal to 3,700,000 qrs.; but this season they had little to begin with.

The London Money Market Review ob-

serves: Judging from present appearances, England will require every bushel of foreign grain that can be imported within the next twelve months.

A LITERARY WOMAN'S OPINION OF THENRYson,-In Mrs. Bott's Hand-book of Universal Literature, we find this estimate of the author of In Memoriam:

Tennyson, the only very brilliant poet of our generation, is entitled to be compared with the poets of the last. His works constitute a link in that series of political changes which had its first step in Wordsworth, its second is Shelley. This change consists in the increasing predominance of the lyrical and didactic elements over the price and dramatics as progress not promising epic and dramatic-a progress not promising opic and dramatic—a progress not promising to lead to poetic greatness. The mind of Tennyson is exquisitely poetical: his diction is often felicitious in the extreme, and his imagery is fascinating for its natural and suggestive apiness, and marked by strong originality. But he is often led astray by an over subtlety of thought which gives birth to analogies far fetched as the most unnatural conceits of the seventeenth cenunnatural conceits of the seventeenth cen-tury, yet there often breaks through all a cury, yet there often breaks through all a gleam of romantic fancy as bright, or a touch of tender emotion as irresistible as any thing in the whole range of lyric poetry. His poetical eminence rests most surely on his smaller poems; but, perhaps, nothing that he has written is more interesting than the series of elegiac musings under the significant title, In Memoriam.

French Constitutional Liberty all Gammon.—Liberty in France "is not what it is cracked up to be." Although the French Constitution guarantees personal liberty to the citizen, there are three arbitrary laws by which, at the pleasure of the Emperor, he can be summarily deprived of it. The first is the mandat de depot, by which a man may be arrested and imprisoned without accusation, trial, judge or jury. The prefects of departments and judges "of instruction" have the power of issuing this process, and they are appointed by the Emperor. Then there is the Decret Organians, by which the liberty of the press, and the Loi de Surete Publique, which gives power to the Emperor to banish or imprison any person who may even be suspected of designs upon the Government. It is clear to see that by these three laws the Emperor has complete control of the liberties of his subjects, yet they talk of Napoleon being the people's choice, and he probably is so. FRENCH CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY ALI

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